

HYDE PARK

Mr. and Mrs. George White of Morpelier called on relatives here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Miner and Master John were visitors in Burlington last Thursday.

The platform in front of the Badger store has been rebuilt in a new and up-to-date manner.

Miss Doris Tenney spent the weekend at her home from Johnson, where she is taking the teacher's training.

Mrs. Norman Perry and her daughters, Miss Amy of Johnson and Mrs. Inez Whalen of Worcester, Mass., were visitors last Thursday at the home of J. Q. Perry.

The Woman's Home Culture Club holds its first meeting of the season this evening at the library. An interesting program has just been issued for the coming year.

"Teddy" Godette and wife took advantage of the fine weather of last week and visited relatives down in Addison county. Ted's father looked after the shop in good shape while the "boss" was away.

Those from this place who attended the meeting of Federated Women's Clubs at Essex Junction last Wednesday were Mrs. H. A. Noyes, Mrs. Hallie Page, Mrs. H. L. Fairbanks, Miss Marjorie Hulburd and Miss Natalie Noyes.

At the Y. P. S. C. E. meeting next Sunday evening Mr. Collins of Johnson, who attended the World's Convention at New York recently, will give a report of the same. There should be a large attendance.

A Farewell Reception

A very pleasant gathering was that given by the ladies' club at the home of Mrs. Mercer last Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Cola Noble, who is soon to leave town for her new home in Jeffersonville. The afternoon was spent in an informal manner and delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Noble was presented with half a dozen silver teaspoons and two tablespoons—the presentation remarks being made in a very felicitous manner by Mrs. Culver, in accepting which Mrs. Noble very feelingly responded. She has been an active and earnest worker in the club, the ladies' aid and church work and will be greatly missed by the community.

WATERVILLE

(Deferred)

Harold and James Beard are in New York.

Mrs. Edwin Locke has returned home from the hospital.

Mrs. Foster Dow of St. Johnsbury is the guest of Mrs. H. F. Beard.

Mrs. Rome Bennett is at the Mary Fletcher hospital for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Langdell visited his sister at North Hero recently.

Miss Edith Barsha of Boston was the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Bennett, recently.

There was a very pleasant gathering at the Parganage Friday evening Sept. 23rd, when about forty of the ladies of the Parish met there in honor of Mrs. Rogers birthday. The evening was spent in a social manner interspersed with music and a purse of money was presented Mrs. Rogers. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

Tattooing Is Ancient Art

Tattooing, that very apparent means of proclaiming one's love for the briny deep, is an ancient form of adornment, and in ancient times most honorable. The Polynesians are known to have been adepts in the art, and from that time to this there have always been people who have been attracted to this form of beauty.

These decorations have taken all sorts of forms, from the plain black and white work to that in the most variegated colorings, to say nothing of the method of "gash" tattooing, which consists of cutting deep gashes in the desired design, filling them with clay and then letting them remain as a sort of cameo on the flesh.

"Bucking the Tiger."

"Bucking the Tiger" is a bit of American slang meaning to gamble, or, more literally, to play against the "house" or "bank" in a gambling den, where the player has no chance to win. It is probably derived from Chinese idolatry, the Detroit News states. A favorite figure among the Chinese gods of chance is a tiger standing on his hind legs and grasping a large cash (piece of money) in his mouth or his paws.

The name of the beast is "His Excellency, the Grasping Cash Tiger," and this high-sounding title is sometimes written on a piece of paper which is placed on the gambling table between two stacks of mock money.

Back to the Source.

"You are under arrest," said the cop. The vagrant sighed philosophically. "The pinch of poverty," said he.—Detroit Free Press.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation, weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulators (30c per box) act mildly on liver and bowels. At all drug stores—advertisement.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND

Small Ask your Druggist for this Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 30 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

REVIVAL OF CLASSIC GREEK

Western Newspaper Welcomes Possibility of Its Becoming, in Time, a World Language.

Were one to judge from the fuss made from time to time, one would suppose there was real need of an international language. In the golden age of the English language the great queen addressed the ambassador at her court in Latin, and all diplomatic conversation and correspondence of Europe was in Latin. Erasmus, the great scholar and writer, who visited the court of Elizabeth's father, Henry VIII, wrote Latin works that produced an effect comparable to that produced by the writings of Voltaire two centuries later.

Much pains have been expended in fabricating artificial language, such as Esperanto, to serve as the medium of communication. But such constructions have no chance of practical adoption, nor could they answer as well as actual language whether dead like Latin or living like English.

There is a language, however, which is gradually becoming again a living one, and which as a world language would be ideal. The Greek universities and Greek men of culture, including Venizelos himself, are engaged in an attempt to restore classical purity and perfection to modern Greek. It is said that the endeavor is by no means vain, and that gradually the ancient model is being approached. We may yet have the speech of Pericles, the written language of Plato, employed in social intercourse and commercial transactions, in contracts, in courts of law, in houses of assembly.—Minneapolis Journal.

ALWAYS A WELCOME VISITOR

Occasionally Late, but Once Every Month She Was at the Door to Receive Him.

She waited patiently for his arrival, feeling that he wouldn't disappoint her. Sometimes he was a little early—sometimes a little late, but eventually he would come, bringing with him something dear to her heart.

Once every month for four years he had been a welcome visitor. How well she knew his voice—his smile—his cheery whistle!

At times when he passed the house without as much as a glance, she understood and made no effort to attract his attention. If he appeared distant now and then, she did not grieve, knowing the day would come—a week, two weeks perhaps—when he would walk fearlessly up the walk with a smile and a cheery word of greeting.

After today she would never look for him again. At least his appearance would never again cause the delightful little heart throbs that were now agitating her.

At last she saw him. Her arms were outstretched to receive—the last War Risk Bureau allotment check, which the postman handed to her with a smile.—The Leatherneck.

Obesity Undesirable.

Are you fat? Be on your guard if you are. Doctor Joslin of Boston has gathered striking statistics that show an undeniable association of obesity and diabetes, the condition in which sugar, the most common of food fuels, is not properly metabolized or stored in the body. There are in this country alone more than half a million diabetics. "The penalty of taking too much alcohol is well known, and a drunkard is looked upon with pity or contempt," says Doctor Joslin. "Rarely, persons who become fat deserve pity, because of a real tendency to put on weight despite moderate eating, but most of them should be placed in somewhat the same category as the alcoholic. In 999 cases out of 1,000 being fat implies too much food or too little exercise, or both combined."—Science Service.

Stone Mountain.

Stone mountain, on whose granite wall is to be sculptured a memorial to the Confederacy, is 16 miles from Atlanta, Ga. It will be the largest monument in the world. The space covered will be about eight hundred feet high and fifteen hundred feet wide.

The project first attracted attention in 1915, when Mrs. C. Helen Plane, then eighty-eight years of age, a leader of Southern women, sent for Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, to come to Georgia, to consider the feasibility of a great sculptural monument to the Confederacy on the wall of the mountain. Mr. Borglum made a careful study of several plans. The plan adopted represents an army marching into battle. It will comprise portraits of all the Confederate leaders.

Bulgarians Reduce Alphabet. Simplification of the Bulgarian orthography by eliminating three letters of the alphabet, recently ordered by the cabinet council, has just been put into effect. The censorship, still existing here, will enforce the new spelling in all publications.

These three letters are remnants of the old Slav tongue. They do not exist in the Serbian language and they recently were ordered stricken from the Russian alphabet by the soviet ministry of public instruction. Their principal spelling is taken in some quarters to be an effort toward closer relations with the Serbs.

Killed Two Birds.

Mrs. Goss—Did you find Mrs. Speedley in when you called?

Mrs. Sipp—Yes. Unexpectedly! That is how I found her out.—Answers.

WORDS OF GERMANIC ORIGIN

Many of Today's Most Common Expressions Can Easily Be Traced to the "Angles."

Perhaps the saddest of English words—the word which brings up more thoughts of grief and fear than any other word—is "death." This word did not come to us from the classic lands of Greece and Rome. It was one of the words of the Germanic peoples and has been English ever since English was. The Angles, who came to Britain from what is now south-eastern Schleswig, called the land that they invaded and helped to conquer "Englaland" and from that word "England." "Anglische" or a word something like it, came to be "English." These Angles, and all the other Germanic peoples, had this word "death" long before the English language was spoken, and in the earliest English we find the word spelled "deth" and sometimes "deeth" and no doubt from the spelling "deeth" we arrived at spelling "death."

"Skull" was another word of our Germanic forebears and it meant a cup, bowl, or drinking vessel, and from the shape of man's head, as it appeared long after death, the relic came to be called "skull" because its form suggested a "skull," a "skole," or a "skål," or drinking vessel. We often read of northern barbarians who drank out of "skulls," but it does not necessarily follow that they drank out of the skulls of the dead men, but merely from their household "skulls," "skols," or "skals," which were their bowls or cups of wood or stone.—Kansas City Star.

STOLE HER FLOCK OF CHICKS

How Leghorn Hen Procured a Large Family Without the Formality of Hatching Them.

The fox is no cleverer than a Leghorn hen. So at least thinks one reader of the Companion who has read the numerous stories that it has printed to illustrate the cleverness of foxes. To justify her opinion she tells a story of her own. Here it is:

In our flock of chickens we had only one brown Leghorn, but she was hard to beat. One day she stole her nest, and, though Leghorns do not, as a rule sit, some time later she came marching proudly into the yard followed by a dozen little brown balls. In a week she had following her 25 chicks of all ages and descriptions; she had stolen them from other hens. And besides attending to the needs of that large family she began shortly to have an egg in her coop every morning.

An interesting incident occurred on a neighboring farm. A persistent little hen that was repeatedly prevented from sitting finally disappeared and returned some days later with seven fluffy baby quail. She had evidently driven the mother quail from her nest and hatched the eggs herself. The baby quail obeyed her commands, and she was very proud of them; but, in the words of my small brother, won't she get the surprise of her life some day when these little quail learn to fly!—Youth's Companion.

Don't Fail to Re-new Sub

No. 1163	
REPORT OF CONDITION	
OF THE	
Lamoille County National Bank	
at HYDE PARK, in the State of Vermont, at the close of business on	
SEPTEMBER 6, 1921	
RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$217,520 85
Notes and bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank	12,589 60
Overdrafts, unsecured	204,381 25
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	1,265 07
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	50,000 00
All other United States Government Securities	22,200 00
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.	60,500 00
Real estate owned other than banking house	3000 00
Real estate owned other than banking house	209 94
Lawful Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	13,757 09
Cash in vault and amount due from national banks	22,942 10
Net amounts due from banks, bankers and trust companies in the U. S. or other than included in items 9 or 10	2,648 08
Total of items 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 25, 500 18	
Checks on or items located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	1,275 87
Redemption and with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	2,500 00
Total	\$385,289 90
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	50,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided profits	7,261 07
Less current expenses and taxes paid	1,792 26
Circulating notes outstanding	47,000 00
Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries (other than included in 21 or 22)	65,432 98
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	278 73
Individual deposits subject to check	96,257 18
Other demand deposits	4,308 79
Total of time deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 23, 24, 25, 26 and 31	100,245 95
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	400 00
Other time deposits	90,857 07
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 32, 33, 34, and 35	91,257 07
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	15,000 00
Liabilities other than those above stated. Payments made on Liberty Bonds carried	256 36
Total	\$385,289 90
STATE OF VERMONT,	
COUNTY OF LAMOILLE,	
I, H. A. NOYES, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September, 1921.	L. M. DREW,
Notary Public.	
Correct—Attest,	
D. S. SCHUBNER,	Directors,
R. S. PAGE,	
W. D. STROUD,	

EXPERIENCE NEEDED WITH ALFALFA CROP

Farmer Soon Learns Best Time for Cutting Plant.

Government Experts Lean Strongly Toward Fewer Crops During Year, Holding That Larger Tonnage Can Be Secured.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Just when to cut alfalfa and how many times to harvest a crop in one season are questions which have received studied attention from experts in the United States Department of Agriculture and the various experiment stations in alfalfa-producing states. Ordinarily it is a good time to cut alfalfa for hay when the new shoots have started from the crown, and from one-tenth to one-fifth of the plants are in flower. But these two conditions do not always occur at the same time. However, the farmer with a little experience, and keeping in mind the flower and new shoots, soon is able to tell when his alfalfa crop should be cut. The farmer's best judgment will be called into play, with preference given to the welfare of the plant rather than the size of the crop.

Experiments on government plots seem to prove that cutting is not essential to the welfare of the plant, but is only a means of getting hay. Plots of alfalfa that have not been cut



An Excellent Stand of Alfalfa.

in six years are in better physical condition today than those that have been cut regularly. Government agricultural experts lean strongly toward fewer crops of alfalfa a year, holding that as large tonnage can be secured, for example, with three as with four cuttings, and with less labor. Emphasis is laid on the necessity of leaving time enough after the last harvest to permit the plants to get a healthy growth, approximately four inches, before frost.

CULL POOR PRODUCING HENS

Work Should Be Started in Summer and During Early Fall Months—Comb Is Indicator.

The hens should be culled out during the summer and early fall months, beginning to cull out the poor producers just as soon as they stop laying, which is usually in July and August. When a hen is laying her comb will be large, full of blood, and bright red in color. As she stops laying, the comb becomes small and shrunken, pale or dull in color, and is usually rather hard. Another good indication to use in selecting those hens which stop laying early is molting, as the hens that start to molt early—that is, in July and August—are usually the poorest producers.

While a hen which has molted most of her feathers is very easy to pick out by sight without examination, the only way to ascertain accurately when the hens begin to molt is to handle them. Before the body and wing feathers are molted in any great number you will find short pin feathers growing thickly on the back and in the feather tracts running back from the breast, indicating that these hens have started to molt and probably have stopped laying if their combs and general appearance indicate non-production. The pelvic bones are also helpful in making this test as these two bones tend to close up when the hen stops laying. If the spread between these bones measures two fingers or less the probability is that the hen is not laying, while if the spread is greater, together with other indications mentioned, she is probably laying.

PROPER DRAINAGE ESSENTIAL

Heavy Application of Manure Will Go Long Way Toward Correcting Alkaline Condition.

Drainage is the most important factor in alkaline soils in nearly all cases. Good drainage is an absolute necessity in alkali correction. When drainage is assured, a heavy application of horse manure will go a long way toward correcting the alkali condition. It may be necessary to apply some fertilizer carrying large amounts of potash. Corn is not the best crop to consider in handling alkaline soils, and oats or rye bring better results until the soils are completely brought back to normal conditions.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

COULD NOT RELY ON SUNDIAL

Garden "Clocks" Were Always More of an Ornament Than Kept for Any Practical Use.

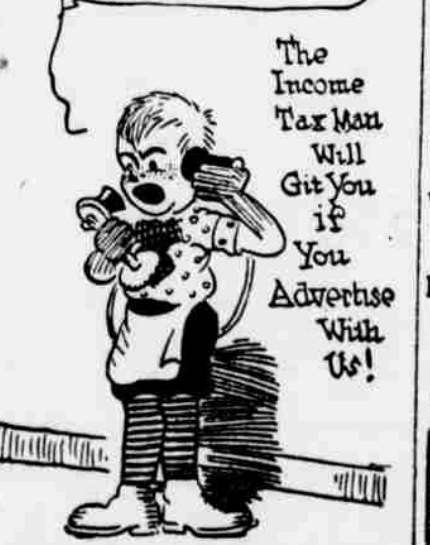
The sundial became a popular garden ornament in the sunny parts of Europe in the Fifteenth century. There were older time recorders. There were hour-glasses, candles that marked the time by their burning. Lamps that indicated the hours by the amount of oil consumed, and the water clock, which was the most reliable of all these time-recording devices. When the sundials came into vogue they were bought by rich men who could well afford to have a clock, the cost of which was less than the cost of an ornamental sundial. The peasant who could not afford a clock did not need a sundial, because he could tell time, or nearly tell the time by looking at the sun, or by the slant of his own shadow.

The south of Europe fashion of the sundial spread to England with the fashion of the formal or Italian garden, and when English, Irish and Scotch gentry fled to the colonies, or simply emigrated to the colonies, they took with them the idea that a garden was not a garden without a sundial, any more than it could be a garden without a box hedge, a border of jonquills, some arbor vitae trees, a gravel walk and a rustic bench.

In the older settlements portions of Maryland and Virginia and including the District of Columbia it is not unusual to find these sundials, or the "stump" or base on which the dial rested, in the gardens of old homes. Yet it is a fair assumption that on every place where there was a sundial a clock run by wheels and weights ticked away in the manor house, or in the mansion house, and that every land owner who could afford to have a sundial in his garden carried a gold watch or silver watch in the fob pocket of his "small clothes."

MICKIE SAYS—

LISSEN, MR. MERCHANT! JEST BECUZ SOME CITY FIRM SENDS YOU READING NOTICES ABOUT THEIR PRODUCT AN' SET, TAKE THIS TO YOUR EDITOR—HE'LL BE GLAD TO PRINT IT FREE AS NEWS, THAT DON'T MEAN HE WILL, BY SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES!



Duckbill Freak of Nature.

The duckbill, or platypus, is one of the strangest and most paradoxical of all the animals of nature. It is sometimes called nature's joke. It has a bill and webbed feet like a duck and can swim and dive like a fish. The most unexpected trait of the animal is that it actually lays eggs. He makes long tunnels in the banks of streams in his native home in Australia. These are made barely large enough for his body to pass through; so that if he desires to return at any time he simply backs out, which he is enabled to do, since his fur is like that of the common mole, set in such a way that no matter what direction he moves his fur neither hinders him nor gets full of dirt. The duckbill is all that is left of a large family.

PAY FOR YOUR PAPER Eventually, Why Not Now?

"Backwardation."

This peculiar word is a term used on the London stock exchange. A man sells stocks which he does not possess, promising delivery on a certain day. If at settling time the stock has not gone down to a point where he can make a profit on the transaction, he sometimes makes an arrangement with the purchaser of the stock whereby delivery is deferred, paying for this privilege an agreed amount of interest known as backwardation.

Violin Wood.

The value of a violin is in the sound-producing qualities of the wood used in making it. Wood consists of fibers which may be compared to strings either parallel or interlaced. The most of those of spruce are parallel, hence their fine musical qualities. Most other woods have shorter fibers and they may not be arranged so that they can vibrate freely, one interfering with another.

Helpful "Clips."

Paper clips are useful for keeping together and in order clippings, loose leaves of magazines, books and music, kodak prints, letters, envelopes, cards of hooks and eyes, samples, patches and bits of cloth, ribbon, tape and elastic. When cutting out or basting an article, use clips along the edges in place of the usual pins for holding patterns in place.

Best Equipped Mine.

The Britannia colliery, South Wales, is considered by expert mining engineers to be the most modern and best equipped in the world. It is worked solely by electrical power and is probably the only colliery in the kingdom which does not use horses and does not raise a train of rubbish.

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